

Daily launches petition drive



VOL. 63 NO. 33 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1973.

3 CENTS

The McGill Daily is calling for an open meeting of the Students' Society to overturn Council's decision last week to cut its subsidy to the Daily in half.

At a meeting yesterday, the Daily staff decided to start gathering signatures today on a petition calling for an open meeting on November 14. Three hundred signatures are needed to call such a meeting, which will consider motions to rescind Council's decision and to accept the original budget proposed by Daily editor Joan Mandell.

The original budget—which was rejected by the Finance Committee—asked for a subsidy from Council of about \$44,000. At its last meeting, Council passed a motion by dentistry representative Peter Currie to cut this subsidy to

approximately \$22,000, and leave out money for meal allowances, taxis, the Review, photographic supplies, subscriptions and Telex services, among other things.

"This decision by Council is completely unacceptable," said Mandell. "We intend to take the issue to the students and force Council to give us the money we need to keep putting out the Daily."

"We have support all over campus, and I'm confident we can win in an open meeting," she said. "The important thing is to involve students in this issue which affects them, and not to argue with a few hacks."

Daily staff members and supporters will be taking the petition around campus today and tomorrow and will set up tables in

the Union, the Leacock building, and the library to inform students of the issue. Mandell said the Daily will hold an informal discussion on the budget issue in the residences this Thursday night.

Students' Society President Paul Drager yesterday said the Daily budget will probably be reviewed at tomorrow's Council meeting. "Everyone's trying to get a compromise," he said. Drager did not specify what type of compromise he would support.

"We're not looking for a compromise that will let Council off the hook," said Mandell. "Their idea of a compromise is cutting the budget by \$15,000 instead of \$20,000. That's no compromise at all. We intend to push for our original budget request."

TAs call for union

by Sheldon Goldfarb

Teaching assistants (TAs) in the sociology department have called for the creation of a union of TAs from various McGill departments.

This action, taken at a meeting last Thursday, follows organizing actions by TAs in the political science and the economics departments.

Unlike the TAs in those other departments, however, the sociology TAs are not organizing an association only for their department, but are directly seeking—through a liaison committee set up at Thursday's meeting—an inter-departmental organization.

Malcolm Alexander, a member of the liaison committee, said sociology TAs prefer an inter-

departmental union to a "local" association since sociology TAs are already "cohesive" within the department and feel adequately represented within the department by the graduate students' group there.

Alexander said 20 of the 22 sociology TAs approved a statement calling for "actions to establish a union on an inter-departmental basis."

The statement says a TA union would help get "office supplies, participation in decision-making, access to the support services related to teaching needs, etc." for TAs.

Alexander said sociology TAs have to pay for office supplies and are not provided with telephones or typewriters.

The statement also says a union would help work out "guidelines establishing an equitable relation between income and work loads in all departments." Alexander said he thinks there are "quite big disparities" in income among McGill departments.

The TA union, the statement says, would also deal with reimbursement for French courses. Alexander said TAs, unlike professional and secretarial staff, are not eligible for reimbursement for French courses taken.

Besides the liaison committee, the Thursday meeting set up a committee to investigate how Quebec's classification system affects TAs and a group to look into other teaching organizations.

Lean and hungry

by Bonnie Price

Council's deletion last week of Daily meal allowances has made the newspaper the only major service organization in the Students' Society to lose meal privileges.

According to the External Vice-President Earle Taylor, meal allowances are "designed for people working on student services through meal time."

Meal allowances of \$500 annually are now received by the president, Paul Drager, internal vice-president Mark Bernier, external vice-president Earle Taylor, finance director Don Schreiber, and the coordinator of Radio McGill. Councillors are paid three dollars meal compensation for each Council meeting. The Film Society and Amateur Radio receive a limited number of meal tickets for daily distribution to staff members.

Before last week's Council meeting, the Daily staff, editor-in-chief, managing editor, and business manager received meal compensation. In its proposed budget, the Daily requested \$2,000

for 16 staff meals per day, \$400 each annually for the editor and managing editor, and \$175 for the business manager. Last Wednesday Council passed a budget amendment by dentistry representative Peter Currie eliminating the Daily meal allocations, among other cuts. Currie later said that he is against all meal allocations, including Council's. "Food has no relevance to involvement in Students' Society activities," he said.

Finance Director Don Schreiber said, "Ideally no one should have meal allowances, but practically it's probably the only way to get people to do things." In reference to the Daily's budget cuts, Schreiber said that meal allowances should be given to "none or all."

Paul Drager, president of the Students' Society, said that although he is in favour of allocations for Daily meals, he supported Currie's amendment because he "cared about cutting down parts of the budget."

Morrice Hall may fall

by Getz Obstfeld

Old Morrice Hall may be breathing its last. The historic building may be the first to expire according to a directive issued by the Senate Committee on Development. The directive reads, "Wherever possible, old and obsolete buildings...should be vacated to provide a more compact and economical operation."

Morrice Hall is the ancient-looking structure sandwiched in between Leacock Building and Redpath Hall. It was occupied by the Presbyterian College until 1963. Since then it has been partially occupied by the arts faculty. Most of the rooms are now neglected and unused.

The building is a relic of the Neo-Gothic style of architecture which dominated public building in Canada until the beginning of this century. It is one of the last of its kind to be built in Canada. The building is in danger because it is the major obstacle in the reconstruction of the McTavish Street

area. Its central location on campus makes it a dominant building. It now lies in the way of a proposed thoroughway being planned should McTavish Street be closed to traffic.

Because of protests from the architectural community, a committee was set up to study the McTavish Street area and to try to find alternative uses for Morrice Hall. However, as Sam Kingdom, secretary of the Senate Development Committee said, proper restoration of the wood-framed building would cost as much as demolishing it and replacing it with a new structure of comparable floor area. Also, the total usable floor area would be only a third of the amount possible under present zoning laws. Nevertheless, he said, there is hope that some use for the building can be found. Passage of such a solution by the Senate is in doubt, however, he said.

Part of McGill's development program is dictated by provincial policy, which states "no new

construction will be allowed for the next five year period without the release of an equivalent amount of old space and a clear demonstration of long term economy". If the university builds on open land, no funds can be expected from the provincial government. Add to that McGill's official policy of not building on any more green spaces, and room for expansion becomes limited indeed.

According to the development committee, "The development program must take into account those buildings which, of necessity, restrict new construction, are uneconomic, obsolete in structural concept and/or lacking in architectural or historical merit. Such factors inherent in certain buildings lead to the conclusion that costly renovation is not a viable solution." Unfortunately, as one member of the committee noted, McGill has the habit of letting buildings for which it has other designs fall into disuse and become neglected until demolition is justified.

New unity for the U.S. student movement

—the Attica Brigade

by Eugene Lancaric

Since the early 1960's, the student movement has been one of the most important forces in American politics. As the glorious promises of liberal presidents like Kennedy and Johnson were shown to be a thin mask over the brutal realities of imperialism, students by the thousands realized that the answer to the worsening crises of their society was not to be found in electoral politics. As the war in Vietnam dragged on and spread to other parts of Southeast Asia, more and more students realized that no mere candidate could stop it. As universities dropped their liberal facade to more openly serve the government and big business, students began to see that the way to change their own situation was to go beyond channels of institutionalized dissent, no matter how effective administrators claimed these were.

The response to this increasingly critical situation was the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of students in a movement which, as time went on, grew to question more and more profoundly the assumptions underlying American life in the age of imperialism. The main organizational expression of this movement was Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which at its height had thousands of members in chapters all over the country. Yet many more students with no organizational affiliation, in addition to members of dozens of smaller groups, participated in the mass struggles of the student movement. Student strikes, such as that of Columbia University in 1968, massive demonstrations against the war, and teach-ins and other actions aimed at showing the ruling-class content of education were just a few ways in which the student movement raised the consciousness of a broad section of the American people about their country and its ruling class.

The student movement in the United States accomplished a great deal in the 1960's. It served as an important ally in the liberation struggle of black Americans. For example, white students joined in marches and sit-ins for civil rights, forced their universities to serve the real needs of surrounding communities, and demanded the liberation of the Panther 21 and other victims of racist repression. The movement's opposition to the war in Indochina caused millions of Americans to critically examine their country's foreign policies for the first time, and to see the realities underlying the cynical talk

of "defending freedom and democracy" put forth by bourgeois politicians. Its unrelenting criticism of the intellectual institutions of American society exposed the academic establishment, especially in the field of social science, with all its indifference to and contempt for working people and their struggles.

Yet despite its accomplishments, the student movement had many faults. These became clearer as the 1960's drew to a close. Largely petit-bourgeois in its class composition, the movement had an indifference to working people which developed into condescension as time went on. The film *Joe* well symbolizes the attitudes which some students had about workers who had neither the time nor the money to enjoy "liberated" lifestyles. As students saw with the 1970 murders at Jackson State and Kent State that the process of social change was both longer and more difficult than they had imagined, many became disillusioned with politics altogether. A certain self-indulgence brought on by the youth culture led many previously militant students into drugs, religion, and other avenues of escapism. Cynicism pervaded the universities of the United States as 1970 ended.

With this temporary decline of political activity on U.S. campuses at the end of 1970, the press and media began a long campaign of announcing the end of the student movement. Television commentators attempted to analyse the reasons why students had lost their militancy. Even as late as this past June, Columbia's president, William McGill, expressed pleasure that colleges had returned to the stagnant state of the 1950's, and he likened the activists of the past decade to the Watergate burglars. (Little did McGill know at the time that hundreds of students would come out in support of a library, cafeteria, and mail workers' strike at Columbia only three short months after his remarks.)

The development of the Attica Brigade

Events were to prove all post-mortems premature, if not totally false. Many students, true, gave up politics when they saw it was a much more serious and long-term business than they had realised. Yet for others, this same realization led to a more profound understanding of American imperialism as a system which oppresses and exploits people inside as well as outside the United States. This understanding led to a much stronger commitment to



Attica Brigade marching on November 4

fight against imperialism.

September 9, 1971 marked the beginning of the rebellion at Attica Prison in upstate New York. This rebellion brought over a thousand black, brown and white prisoners together in a struggle against racist and subhuman prison conditions. After four days of managing their affairs in a democratic manner and negotiating with prison officials, the prisoners were viciously and lethally attacked by New York State authorities. In the ensuing wave of repression, over 700 of the prisoners were beaten and tortured by guards and state policemen.

The students who were to form the Attica Brigade took the name Attica not merely because they mourned the prisoners who had been killed in the massacre or because they wished students to pity oppressed peoples, but because, despite its outcome, the rebellion symbolized the resistance of all oppressed people. The Attica Brigade was originally formed as a contingent in antiwar demonstrations in the fall of 1971. It brought up the Attica uprising as one more example of oppressed people fighting back against the imperialist system.

In the spring of 1972, the two-year long lull in student political militancy ended when students all over the country rose

up against the Nixon administration's escalation of the war in Indochina. The students in the Attica Brigade at that time saw a need to reorient the American antiwar movement around concrete anti-imperialist principles. They wanted an end to the "least-common-denominator" politics prevailing in the movement which said that mentioning the imperialist nature of the war in Indochina would "turn people off" and which refused to draw the connections between the actions of the U.S. ruling class at home and its wars of aggression abroad.

The Attica Brigade soon realized, however, that anti-imperialist slogans and politics in demonstrations were not enough. The time was ripe for an anti-imperialist student movement, united around concrete principles. This movement could play an important role in the struggle of the American people against the ruling class. The Brigade saw that organizational form had to be given to the diffused struggles of the student movement. It then decided, beginning in New York City, to move on to campuses and begin building chapters.

Since the fall of 1972, the Attica Brigade has grown to the point where it now has 27 chapters in nine states. More than 350 people are active members, engaged in building struggles on their cam-

puses. Many more students are participating in second-level organizations set up by the Brigade around particular issues. This past September, about 75 chapter representatives met in New York to sum up the experience gained over the past year and to plan work for the future. The Brigade intends to continue such conferences on a quarterly basis.

Attica means fight back — the Brigade's program

The Attica Brigade is a mass, democratic, anti-imperialist organization. In late 1972, before it had enough experience to draw up a comprehensive principles paper, it defined two points of unity around which the group's activities would be oriented. These were, first, to support national liberation struggles abroad, as exemplified by the NLF-PRG in South Vietnam, and secondly, to support the struggles of oppressed people at home. In September of this year, the final draft of a more complex statement of principles was approved by the quarterly conference. This draft elaborates the two original principles and includes an analysis of the imperialist system and of the people's struggles against it.

Based on these principles, the Attica Brigade supports struggles in several different areas. It supports workers' struggles,

Statement from Radio McGill

Since the present Students' Council has taken office, it has made no bones about its reactionary policy. Even though it has been elected by a minority of students, Council is wrongly assuming it is representative. It is unfortunate that our system of government runs under this delusion; nevertheless, it persists because of the apathy of the student body. At the present time, no student can be heard at a Council meeting unless he or she is an elected representative of a faculty, or the meeting votes to allow him or her to speak.

For those who do not yet know, Radio McGill is a community station. What does this mean? Basically, we are open to all interested people who express a desire to communicate through the radio medium. This means anyone, including non-McGill students. Previous experience is not necessary, for one of our services is to instruct novices in radio technology.

Another service of Radio McGill is to allow anyone access to the

airwaves, a policy opposed to that of almost all commercial stations.

The significance of this is that if the Students' Council dictates who should and should not be allowed in the station, the station can then no longer consider itself community.

So what?

If Council is setting this precedent for interfering in the business of clubs and societies under its wings, there is no end to the dictatorship which it can set up. For example, Radio McGill has been padlocked for a week, then reopened; the Daily has been the victim of a campaign and its budget has been severely cut. Next could be the McGill Film Society, then I.S.A. Ultimately even the Chess club could become too radical for our dear Council members.

Quite obviously, the actions of the Drager-Bernier-Taylor triumvirate and the other Council members who are swayed by their biased, distorted "facts" can, in time, control each and every student club or society, in particular those which do not agree with the political viewpoint of Council.

Constitutions must be approved by the Constitutions Director and by Council before a club or society or major activity comes into existence. Radio McGill's constitution states that "ultimate authority over all facets of the operation resides with staff." Council thus contradicts itself when it acts contrary to this statute.

Where do we go from here?

Council is by no means through with its power trip. You who are reading this article can send letters to the noble triumvirate protesting its handling of Council this year. You who are reading this and who are genuinely concerned, can come down to Radio McGill and sign the petition, which is posted outside the front door, protesting Council's position. One hopes, with some trepidation, that Council will not ignore the protests of several hundred or thousand people.

Ed. Note: The above statement was submitted by Radio McGill. The contents of the statement do not reflect the views of the McGill Daily.

realizing that the exploitation of workers both in the United States and outside it is the cornerstone of the imperialist system. The Brigade has given concrete support to strikes of campus workers at Antioch, Columbia, and elsewhere. It has done mass work on and off campuses around important strikes such as that of the workers at the Farah Pants Co. in the Southwestern U.S. and that of the United Farmworkers' Union. Recently, for example, several Brigade members were arrested for allegedly damaging \$20,000 worth of Farah pants in the course of a demonstration at Macy's in New York.

The Attica Brigade believes that the special oppression of national minorities and women is a major support of the imperialist system. Male chauvinism and white racism divide the people and obscure the real enemy. The struggle against racism and sexism is thus an important part of the Brigade's work. In what is probably the largest direct action in which the Brigade participated so far, hundreds of students at the University of Wisconsin at Madison are occupying Third World cultural centres in protest of the planned closing of these centres this September. The Brigade has also fought for day care facilities, women's health programs, and other programs to serve the needs of women both inside and outside the university.

Brigade members have always mobilized students and other sections of the population against the policies of foreign aggression pursued by the U.S. government. As the principles suggest, the Brigade attempts to demonstrate the connection between the imperialist activities of the American government and of multinational corporations abroad and the exploitation and oppression of the people in the United States. In both Baltimore and New York City, the Attica Brigade has participated with other worker, community and student organizations in anti-imperialist coalitions against U.S. foreign aggression. At the time of the recent coup in Chile, Brigade members in several states organized and participated in demonstrations and educational actions. The Brigade played a key role in recent demonstrations at the United Nations around the colonial status of Puerto Rico.

It would certainly be a mistake to regard the areas around which the Attica Brigade works as being

separate from each other. In addition to the fact that all these struggles are directed against the same enemy—the U.S. imperialist ruling class—they almost always intertwine in many other ways as well. The support work done by the Brigade for the Farah strikers is a struggle against white supremacy and male supremacy as well as against the exploitation of workers, since the strikers' demands include an end to both racial and sexual discrimination as well as better wages and working conditions. The major struggle which involved the New York City Attica Brigade in the 1972-73 school year was the fight against cutbacks in the City University of New York's open admissions programme. This was a struggle against white supremacy as well as a fight to preserve and extend rights already fought for and won. Cutbacks would have limited the number of black and Puerto Rican students at City University.

Prospects for the future

The Attica Brigade is growing rapidly. From only a small group of people in New York City one year ago, the Brigade has spread to campuses all over the northeastern and midwestern United States. It has generated a statement of principles which clearly explains the imperialist nature of the United States and the connections between the struggles of working class and Third World people inside and outside of the country. This September, the Brigade began publishing a monthly newspaper, *Fight Back*, which is being distributed on campuses all over the eastern United States. The Brigade has developed its own leadership both on the regional and the local level, headed by a regional interim committee elected at each quarterly conference.

There is little doubt that the 1973-74 school year will see continued growth for the Attica Brigade. Students all over the country are realizing the need to rebuild the student movement around a higher and more concrete basis of unity than that which prevailed within the SDS of the 1960's. They are grasping the need for an anti-imperialist student movement, and seeing the principles, program and practice of the Attica Brigade as the best representative of this new kind of movement. Here in Quebec, where conditions are very different, the role of progressive students is also very different. Yet the Attica Brigade can still offer us, despite the differences, very valuable lessons and examples.

Legal Aid clears fog

by Judy Cohen

McGill Legal Aid, now two years old, is an organization created and completely run by second and third year law students. It provides legal advice for students, faculty and workers. With no initiative or assistance from the Law faculty, the students took it upon themselves to establish the program. To most people, law may seem to be a big cloud. Students heading this organization seek to explain law in layman terms and promote an understanding of one's legal status. Staffed by 35 people, the clinic operates on a daily basis. It has access to three lawyers who handle any type of litigation or legal issue at a nominal fee. The presence of these lawyers is a necessity for the clinic since law students in Quebec cannot plead cases in court. Law students in Ontario, however, are able to appear in court.

Areas covered by Legal Aid range from landlord lease problems to divorce problems; from automobile accidents to consumer protection. The clinic runs on a budget of \$1050, \$800 of which is allocated to the lawyers on "retainer". The remaining \$250 is an emergency fund for those requiring immediate financial assistance.

The success of Legal Aid has prompted Sir George Williams University and Dawson College to establish similar programs. Both

have approached McGill Law School for advice and help in setting up their own services. In the meantime, the students at McGill Legal Aid are predominantly concerned with the McGill community.

The Legal Aid Clinic is located in room 412 of the Union. Its hours are Monday-Friday, 11-5 p.m.; Tuesday - Thursday, 5-7 p.m.

today

Players' Club:

Tickets on sale at Union Box office for The Cocktail Party by T.S. Eliot, for 8:30 performances on Nov. 8, 9, 11 and a 2:30 matinee on Nov. 10. For reservations: 392-8926.

BSU:

General meeting of members to discuss program for '73-74 at 5 p.m. in Union 123-124, 392-8992.

Workers' Support Committee:

All members and other interested people are urged to attend an important meeting tonight. Questions of priorities and areas of work will be discussed. Union B23-24 at 6 p.m.

Fencing Club:

Beginner's lesson as usual 6:30 p.m. Club meets 7:30 p.m., Currie Gym.

Women's Intramural Volleyball:

Open practice for all those interested in brushing up old skills or learning new ones. Come with or without team. Currie Gym, 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., call Ellen at 844-0401.

Free Telegrams:

Free telegrams to any point in North America via Amateur Radio. Forms at Union Box office or phone 392-8942.

Christian Fellowship:

Everyone welcome to come and hear Charles Foster on "Perspective on Francis Schaeffer". Union 457-8 from 1 to 2 p.m.

Outing Club:

Do something to save your environment! Come to a conservation meeting at 8:30 p.m. in Molson Hall room 519 or call Lisa Lewis at 866-9941 room 743.

Film Society:

MFS presents the Marlon Brando Series *Saboteur - Code Name Morituri* (1965 Bernhard Wicki) Leacock 132. 7:30 p.m. One showing only.

Kappa Kappa Gamma Fraternity:

Lunch for all interested girls 3515 Durocher Apt. 51 from 12 - 2 p.m. Phone 845-0392.

Note

The article in yesterday's Daily written by Barry Rubin was reprinted from The Guardian, a New York weekly newspaper.

CHINA FORUM POSTPONED

The slides and discussion on "Women and Education in the People's Republic of China," originally scheduled for Thursday, November 8, has been postponed until November 15 at 8 p.m. in the Student Union. The forum is sponsored by the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Committee.

LEAD AND HUNGRY / BY GEORGE KOPP

THE MAGAZINE
HAS WRITTEN
ITS FIRST
EDITORIAL
IN 50
YEARS.

AT
LAST!
NOW WE'LL
KNOW WHAT
THE EDITOR
REALLY THINK.
ALWAYS POS-
TURNING AT
BEING IDiotic.

THEY
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SHOULD
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I THINK
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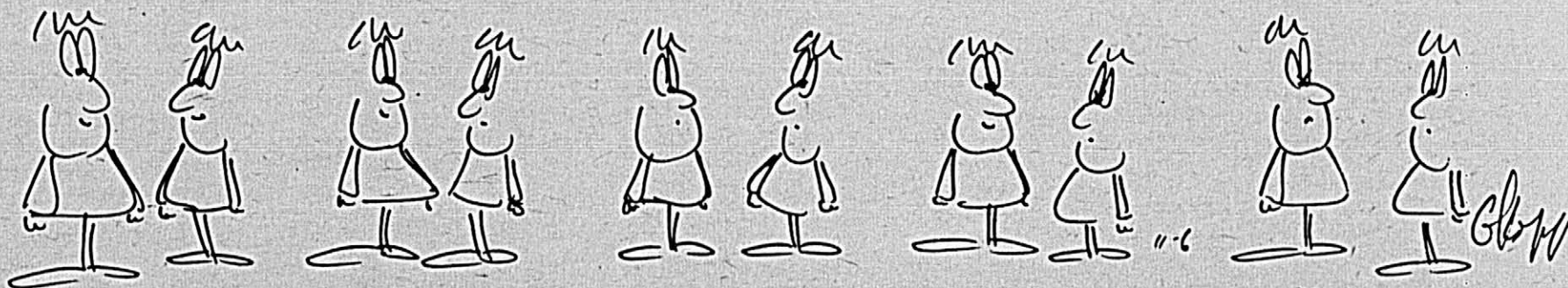
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UM?

IT WOULD
BE MUCH
EASIER TO
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"ERASE" BUTTON.
THEN HE
COULD
DISAPPEAR.

ARE YOU
IMPLYING
THAT THOSE
TAPES WERE
WILFULLY
DESTROYED?

IF I
HAVE
ANYTHING
TO IMPLY
I'LL WRITE
AN EDITORIAL.



what's what

TALENT NIGHT

For Talent Night (Nov. 24), there are still a few slots open. Some still have their own songs,

but why stop there? Write yourself some fun verses, get a guitar player or two to back you up, and enter. What have Sonny and Cher got that you haven't got? Contact W.H. Pugsley, 392-4726 or 845-9286.

ASUS FILM SERIES

In answer to the 'Movie Goer's Questionnaire' of last Thursday, the film was 'High Noon' directed by Fred Zinneman, and produced by Stanley Kramer. Coincident-

ally, the ASUS Film Series will be showing 'High Noon' on Thursday Nov. 8 at 7 p.m. in Leacock 132. So come and see "Sherriff, Gary Cooper and wife, Grace Kelly, stand up against a hostile town." Admission is still only 50 cents.

BRIDGE CLUB

The McGill Bridge Club will be holding its second tournament soon. The date, place, and time have not been finalized but as soon as they are known, they will be

placed in this column. Remember that our game is open to all novices, too. If you have any questions phone Howard, 481-9122 or Robert 488-3085.

EUS PHOTO CLUB

Last chance for lessons in developing and printing Friday Nov. 9 at 5 p.m. Sign up on the bulletin board in the McConnell Cafeteria.

CONSERVATIONISTS

MOC has a conservation group but we need your help to make it work. If you're ecology-minded please come to a meeting tonight 8:30 p.m. Molson Hall room 519. Call Lisa Lewis for more info: 866-9941, #743.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPING AREA STUDIES

Workshop No. 4, Friday, Nov. 9 at 12:15 p.m. at the Centre 3437 Peel Street, 2nd floor lounge.

Subject: A Survey - Second Generation Urbanites in Nigeria. Speaker: Dan Aronson, Dept. of Anthropology, McGill University. MCGILL FOR FARMWORKERS COMMITTEE

We are meeting Wednesday night, Nov. 7, from 6-7 p.m. in Union B26. Bring completed petitions and ad money. New people welcome, call 842-4004 for information.

WOMEN'S LIBERATION

The Debating Union is sponsoring a meeting on Women's Liberation and Socialism. Speaker, Linda Mejsenheimer, past president of the Simon Fraser students' council and editor of the Young Socialist. She will discuss the origins of women's oppression and the nature of the fight against it. Followed by a period of questions and discussion. All welcome. Thursday, Nov. 8 at 1 p.m., Union Bldg. Room 327.

MCGILL PLAYERS CLUB

McGill Players' Club opens its second successful week of The Cocktail Party by T.S. Eliot, Nov. 8, 9 and 11 at 8:30 p.m. and Nov. 10 at 2:30 p.m. only. Tickets for these performances are still available at the Union Box Office. For reservations please call 392-8926. Reserved tickets should be picked up at least 20 minutes before the performance. The play features George Kopp, Diane Morrison, and Barbara Kuhl in the title roles.

CHINESE ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

A Ping Pong tournament will be held on Nov. 10 (Saturday) in the Sir Arthur Currie gym. Those who are interested in entering please contact: Mr. Cheung, Siu Shing at 849-2860 or Mr. Yu Rodney at 842-5749 or Mr. Shek, Thomas at 843-5041. The tournament is open to all Chinese students in McGill.

GAY MCGILL

Another uproarious social meeting at 4th floor balcony on Wed. Nov. 7 at 8 p.m., Union Bldg. Let it all hang out...honeys.

POLITICAL SCIENCE T.A. ASSOCIATION

There will be a meeting of the T.A.A. on Wed., Nov. 7 at 6:30 p.m., Redpath Library R-210, to discuss T.A. organization and positions.

NEED EXTRA MONEY???

Blood Plasma donors are required on a regular and continuing basis. Generous stipend. For information please call 937-9354. 2-4 p.m. except Thursday.

We would be particularly interested in donors who have had transfusion reactions in the past.

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

FOR SALE

Student couple offers coats: 2 fur, 2 army, USAF parka, short mod jacket. Sm. & Me. \$5-\$15. 733-5994.

Peugeot 404 1967, automatic, radio, very good condition, must sell \$400. or best offer. 844-7062 evenings.

Furniture, all kinds, good stereo with radio, finches and cage. Apartment to let - 5 1/4 - Esplanade near Mount Royal - 866-3246.

New Galvanic skin-response machine \$25. Classic guitar, Madrid, \$65. Small reel tape recorder \$25. Phone evenings: 842-3708.

Marantz Model 30, 120 watts rms, Bowers & Wilkins Monitor speakers. Model DM3 \$825 or best offer. 845-6578 after 5 pm.

Lady's winter coat size 16 excellent condition \$15.00, phone 845-8091.

Akai cassette deck GXC - 40D for sale. Price \$200. Price negotiable. Phone 842-0977 Room 202 in the evening.

ENTERTAINMENT

McGill Film Society presents Thursday Theatre; FREE at 1 p.m. in the Ballroom - this week ABBOTT AND COSTELLO star in Wife Wanted and The Three Stooges in Cash and Carry Nov. 8.

Brando's back tonight spying on a German freighter carrying Japanese rubber. Watch the rubber keep the movie afloat. L132 7:30 p.m.

HOUSING

Wanted, furnished apartment 1 1/2. Or will share larger place near McGill. Call 844-3110. Ask for Steve.

Fourth person wanted to share house near Atwater metro. Own furnished room, all utilities, heat, phone included. \$85.00 per month. 933-3458.

Tél: 844-3636

LIBRAIRIE NOUVELLES FRONTIÈRES

96 OUEST, RUE SHERBROOKE

MONTREAL 129, QUE.

WANTED

Volunteers for Blood Tests \$10-15 per test. Ring RVH 842-1251 Local 1828

International Ski school requires qualified ski instructors, call 879-7049. Certification courses available.

LOST

Gold snake ring. Lost: has red stone eye. A present from mother in the old country. Student Union Office or call 279-9792.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Housman 341-3580.

Congratulations Gwydion! Tassles would be proud of you. Your own personal claue, Sir Galahad, Patrales, Bors, Mme Gregoire and The Questing Beast too.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free: 2 fine long-hair kittens. Dark striped. Males. R. Murphy 392-5387 (day) 843-8479 (evenings).

Guitar classes. Will teach all you can learn, meet new friends with interest in music. Reasonable price. Call Dan: 288-2008.

TYPING

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